



## THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

T. J. BUTLER.

The first number of the WEEKLY MINER was issued on March 9, 1864, and in this its thirteenth year, it can, with truth, claim to be the oldest, and best newspaper in the Territory.

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New York—W. H. Harris, 301 North 23d street.  
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Attends to Calls at All Hours.

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Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
East side of Montezuma St. bet. Gurley &  
Willis 3 doors north of Head & Co.'s

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One Door North of Kelly & Stephens.

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Will strictly attend to all civil business entrusted to them in the several Courts of Record in the Territory. Abstracts of title to Mining Claims and land titles accurately prepared. Prompt attention given to collections.

**L. A. BERTELING,**  
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,  
Montezuma St. South of Goodwin.  
All work warranted. del7m2

Persons who desire the Professional Services of  
**DR. WARREN E. DAY,**  
can find him at his office on MONTZUMA Street, between Frederick & Heenan's Tin Shop and Ruggles & Drew's store.

**"CABINET,"**  
Montezuma St. - Prescott.  
D. C. THORNE.  
Cash Paid for Valuable Specimens.

**W. H. WILLIS CRAFT,**  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER  
ON THE STREET LEADING FROM  
Prescott to Fort Whipple.

**H. MORGAN & CO.**  
PRECINCT AND MORGAN'S FERRY  
Maricopa County, Arizona Territory,  
DEALERS IN  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
Our Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

**PRESCOTT MEAT MARKET,**  
NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE PLAZA  
We are now prepared to furnish the people of Prescott and vicinity with excellent Beef, Mutton, etc., wholesale and retail, at fair, living prices.  
C. T. ROGERS & CO.  
Prescott, July 8, 1876

## PRESCOTT.

**WM. M. BUFFUM**

Still Occupies the Old Stand, West Side  
of the Plaza.

Prescott, Arizona,

And is in receipt of a Large Invoice of

New and Desirable Goods,

With others Ordered and on the Way.

His customers and the public generally can there find as heretofore, anything they may need in the way of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING

MENS AND BOYS HATS

Boots and Shoes,

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.

PATENT MEDICINES,

HARDWARE, TIN & WOODENWARE

CROCKERY, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE

PAPER HANGINGS, LAMPS, CLOCKS,

Mining and Farming Tools,

Together with many other things, which will not be mentioned. GIVE HIM A CALL.  
Prescott, June 17, 1875.

CHAS. T. HAYDEN, HAZEKIAH BROOKS,  
Hayden's Ferry, Prescott,  
Maricopa County A. T. Yavapai County, A. T.

**CHAS. T. HAYDEN & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN

EVERY VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE.

Have constantly on hand that superior brand

"FAMILY FLOUR,"

From the Hayden Mills, also

Superfine Flour,  
Graham Flour,  
and Cracked Wheat.

Are now receiving a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Direct from New York.

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

CHAS. T. HAYDEN & CO.  
Prescott, September 10, 1875.

WM. N. KELLY, V. A. STEPHENS,  
**KELLY & STEPHENS,**

NEWS AGENTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Hosiery,

GENTS' UNDERWEAR,

Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionery

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions.

Fixed Ammunition,

Guns, Pistols, Cutlery,

Buck Gloves, Figs, Dates,

Nuts, Toys, and Watches,

Musical Instruments,

GARDEN SEEDS, ETC.

Cor. Montezuma and Gurley Streets, Prescott, A. T.

**BENJ. H. WEAVER,**

Montezuma St. Opposite Dan Hat's New Building.

Is prepared to furnish Miners, Farmers and everybody else with

MINING IMPLEMENTS,

Flour, Bacon,

Sugar, Tea, and Coffee,

SOAP, CANDLES,

SPICES, CANNED GOODS

Of all kinds, and a general assortment of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge anywhere within the Village limits.

Country Produce bought at living rates.

**Photographic Gallery.**

CORTEZ STREET,  
North of Court House, Prescott, Arizona.

Having secured the services of an artist from California, I am now prepared to make

Photographs, Ferrotypes,  
VIEWS OF ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE, ETC.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
W. H. WILLIS CRAFT.  
April 7, 1876.

**J. C. DALY,**

HARNESS AND SADDLE  
MAKER.  
Repairing of all Kinds Done at the Shortest Notice.  
SHOP ON GRANITE ST.—Bathway's old Shop.

**MAGNOLIA WATER, FLORIDA WATER**  
and the best WIGGINS' COLONIAL, Fresh and Genuine, at DR. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store

## A CENTENNIAL QUESTION.

Where shall we be, love, you and I,  
A hundred years from to-day, to-day?  
Blossoming out in the blue-eyed grasses,  
Borne on the breeze that lingers and passes,  
On the cloud of gold of gray?  
One, or sundred, forever and aye?

Will you not whisper, love, softly to me  
From out the gloom where your dust reposes?  
And shall I not answer with all my heart,  
Though our graves be leagues and oceans apart?  
Shall I not long for smile or caressing,  
For the warm heart's touch and the red lip's  
blossoming?

Will our ashes regret when the Summer closes,  
Or thrill and stir at the time of roses?

Where are the friends of a century gone—  
Where are they all to-day, to-day?  
Singing about the heavenly throne,  
Gathering in the love they have sown?  
Or a handful of dust by the wild winds blown?  
A hundred years from to-day,  
Love, we shall be even as they?

## United States Mining Laws of 1872.

In all cases, lands valuable for minerals shall be reserved from sale, except as otherwise expressly directed by law.

All valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase, by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such, under regulations prescribed by law, and according to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

Mining-claims upon veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits, heretofore located, shall be governed as to the length along the vein or lode by the customs, regulations, and laws in force at the date of their location. A mining claim located after the tenth day of May, 1872, whether located by one or more persons, may equal, but shall not exceed one thousand five hundred feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a mining-claim shall be made until the discovery of the vein or lode within the limits of the claim located. No claim shall extend more than three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, or shall any claim be limited by any mining regulation to less than twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing on the tenth day of May, 1872, render such limitation necessary. The end-lines of each claim shall be parallel to each other.

Proof of citizenship, under this chapter, may consist, in the case of an individual, of his own affidavit thereof; in case of an association of persons incorporated, made on the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge, or upon information and belief; and in case of a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, by the filing of a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation.

The locators of all mining locations heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made, on any mineral vein, lode, or ledge, situated on the public domain, their heirs and assigns, where no adverse claim exists on the tenth day of May, 1872, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States, and with State, Territorial, and local regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States governing their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface-line extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side-lines of such surface locations. But the right of possession to such outside parts of such veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as above described, through the end-lines of their locations, so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins or ledges. And nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends its downward course beyond the vertical lines of its claim to enter upon the surface claim owned or possessed by another.

When a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnel shall have the right of possession of all veins or lodes within three thousand feet from the face of such tunnel on the line thereof, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the same extent as if discovered from the surface; and locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid; but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins on the line of such tunnel.

The miners of each mining-district may make such regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the laws of the State or Territory in which the district is situated, governing the location, manner of recording, amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining-claim, subject to the following requirements: The location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. All records of mining-claims hereafter made shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim. On each claim located after the 10th day of May, 1872, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year. On all claims located prior to the 10th day of May, 1872, ten dollars' worth of labor shall be performed by the tenth day of June, 1874, and each year thereafter, for each one hundred feet in length along the vein, until a patent has been issued therefor; but where such claims are held in common, such expenditure may be made upon any one claim; and upon a failure to comply with these conditions, the claim or

mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made, provided that the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required hereby, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvements, may, at the expiration of the year, give each delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if, at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication, such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures.  
(To be continued.)

## A Wife's Sympathy.

When John Adams had at length reached the goal of his honorable ambition, and had become President of the United States, Mrs. Adams wrote to him the following noble and truly wifely letter:

"You have this day," she wrote, "to declare yourself head of a nation. And now, O Lord, my God, Thou hast made Thy servant ruler over the people. Give unto him an understanding heart, that he may know how to go out and come in before this great people; that he may discern between good and bad. For who is able to judge this Thy so great a people?" were the words of a royal sovereign, and not less applicable to him who is invested with the chief magistracy of a nation, though he wear not a crown nor the robes of royalty.

"My thoughts and my meditations are with you, though personally absent; and my petitions to heaven are that 'things which make for peace may not be hidden from your eyes.' My feelings are not those of pride or ostentation upon the occasion. They are solemnized by a sense of the obligations, the important trusts, and numerous duties connected with it. That you may be enabled to discharge them with honor to yourself, with justice and impartiality to your country, and with satisfaction to this great people, shall be the daily prayer of your A. A.

Who can doubt the ennobling influence which these words had upon the sturdy old statesman to nerve him up to the honest performance of duty according to his light, and to strengthen the inflexible integrity of his character under its new surroundings and temptations?

## HONITON LACE.

In England the manufacture of lace is carried on chiefly in the counties of Buckingham, Devon, and Bedford. The work is mostly done by women and girls at home. The best known of the English hand-made laces is the Honiton, so called from the town of this name in Devonshire, where it was first made. The high rank held by Honiton lace in recent years is attributed to the fact that Queen Victoria, commiserating the condition of the lace-workers of Devonshire, and wishing to bring their manufactures into notice, ordered her wedding-dress, which cost £1,000 to be made of this material. Her example was followed by two of her daughters and the Princess of Wales, and Honiton lace has continued to be fashionable and expensive. In making it, the designs, which often consist of simple sprigs, are formed separately, and then attached to the ground. The Honiton guipure has an original character, almost unique, and is said to surpass in richness and perfection any lace of the same kind made in Belgium. British point is an imitation lace, made near London.—(Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, revised edition, article, "Lace.")

## PIMA ITEMS.—From the Citizen of the 15th.

Prompted by an appeal from the San Pedro settlers, through a letter from Mr. Wm. Ohnesorgen of Tres Alamos, the minute men of Tucson held a meeting last Monday evening to organize an effort to extend aid and protection to the exposed settlers in the vicinity of the Apache outbreak. They called a public meeting in the court-house and elected worthy officers thereof, but immediately afterwards the very spirit incarnate of speech and motion making seemed to take possession of the assemblage which so disgusted the minute men and defied all restraining power of the officers of the meeting that everybody left in disgust. Except the movers and amenders.

We heard a man say the other day, and he was of the opinion that he was endorsed by 999 out of every 1,000 people in these parts, that the kind of war needed for the Chiricahua Apaches, is steady, unrelenting, hopeless, and indiscriminating war, slaying men, women and children, and including every white man who has been criminally engaged with these Indians, and no relenting until every valley and crest and crag and fastness send to high heaven the grateful incense of festering and rotting Chiricahua Indians, down to the last one of the guilty and their aiders and abettors.

Repeated requests have been sent Governor Safford for arms, by settlers in the vicinity of danger, but there are none to be obtained here for love or money.

N. M. Rogers, who was killed by Indians at Sulphur Springs, on the 7th inst., was probably possessed of a considerable estate, and leaves a will, made October 23, 1875, with Mr. I. S. Fried, as executor, by which he bequeaths all his estate here and at St. Joseph, Missouri, to his brother Philip T. Rogers, and in case of his previous death, then to his mother Catherine Rogers, both of St. Joseph, Missouri.

The future of Arizona has a very encouraging aspect. With the facilities of access which will follow the completion of the railroad to the Colorado, there will undoubtedly be a great rush of people into the new Territory. They will become prosperous in developing the rich latent resources of that Territory, and their custom as consumers will become of the greatest value to the farmers of Southern California and to the merchants of Los Angeles. But in order to secure this trade, our merchants ought to make haste to occupy the field. Every large mercantile house in this city ought to establish connections in every important town in Arizona. If they will do so, they will remain masters of the situation.—[Los Angeles Express.]

## RAILROAD AND STAGE MATTERS.

Extracts from correspondence of the Los Angeles Herald, from Seven Palms:

Four miles of track have been laid beyond Seven Palms, and the graders have completed their work 16 miles further on, which brings them to Indian Wells, where good water is obtained at a depth of 16 feet from the surface. Twenty miles beyond Indian Wells the grading force under Mr. Geo. Hall will reach Dos Palmas, where the road begins to give way to a better soil. Indian Wells station is 32 feet below the sea level according to the barometrical measurement.

The Arizona and New Mexico Express Company, organized not long since by Mr. Henry Wells, of Wells, Fargo & Co., who is President; S. P. Rowland, Vice President; Chas. H. Wells, General Superintendent, and J. M. Clark, Superintendent of Stages, Mr. W. H. Forbes is local agent at Seven Palms. The company have stocked the road with three hundred horses, have dug several wells along the line of the road, and have had their coaches built by the Kimball Manufacturing Company. They will carry thirteen passengers comfortably, and there is no such thing as "handing out the box." Iron safes have been fastened into the front, and it will be necessary for the knights of the road to have a good supply of dynamite along if they expect to capture anything. The coaches are models of roomy convenience from a stage-coachery point of view. The stages are drawn by six horses, and leave every other day and arrive as often. The time is three days to Prescott, and four days to Tucson. By the kindness of Mr. Forbes we are enabled to present the readers of the Herald with an itinerary of the route, which is as follows:

Miles.	
Seven Palms to Indian Wells.....	16
Torres.....	28
Dos Palmas.....	26
Canyon Springs.....	12
Chuck-a-walla.....	31
Mule Springs.....	20
Willow Springs.....	16
Ehrenberg Ferry on Colorado River.....	10-15
Tyson's Wells.....	22
McMullen's.....	28
Mezquite Hills.....	14
Cullings.....	16
New Station.....	17
Wickenburg.....	28-35
Antelope.....	18
Genung's.....	10
Mr. Station.....	18
Prescott.....	12-58

Total.....342

As fast as the railroad advances its stations the A. and N. M. Stage Company will follow, thus reducing the distance to be traversed. The patronage already bestowed on the new company is gratifyingly large and on the increase.

## THE CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA STAGE COMPANY.

James Stewart, Superintendent, have a station at Seven Palms also. At present they send out a four-horse stage coach once a week. Mr. M. G. Punphrey is agent, and informs us that their time to Prescott and Tucson is the same as that of the other company. The C. and A. Company have their headquarters at San Bernardino, and at present are carrying the U. S. mail via Hardyville and Mineral Park. I was informed that an effort would be made to change the route from that to Seven Palms.

The following is the table of distances from Wickenburg to Tucson:

Miles.	
Wickenburg to Smith's Mills.....	14
Agua Fria.....	28
Pecunia.....	18
Desert Wells.....	15
Sacaton.....	27
Florence.....	23
Picacho.....	23
Desert Station.....	27
Nine Mile Station.....	18
Tucson.....	9
Total.....	202

## The Discovery of the Cross.

The festival called the "Invention of the Cross," instituted in honor of the finding of the cross, in 326, by the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine, is celebrated on the 3d of May. The story of the discovery is related by Socrates, Sozomen, Rufinus, Theodoret, Paulinus, Sulpicius Severus, St. Cyril of Jerusalem, and Chrysostom; but Eusebius is silent regarding it. When Helena visited the scenes about Jerusalem, it is said that every trace of the great events had been obliterated by the heathen, and a temple of Venus stood on Mount Calvary; but a Jew, who had treasured up what traditions he could gather, pointed out the probable place of Christ's sepulchre. The spot being excavated, three crosses were discovered, and the title which that of Jesus bore was found lying by itself. It is related that the cross of Christ was distinguished from the other two by miraculous cures wrought by touching it. A church was built over the spot, and a part of the sacred relic was deposited in it; a part was sent to Rome, and placed in the church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, built to receive it; and the rest was put by Constantine into the head of a statue of himself in Constantinople. The first was carried away by Chosroes, King of Persia, in 614, but was afterward recovered by the Emperor Heraclius, who restored it to its former place in 629. In the time of the Crusades it was borne to battle by the Christians, and was captured by Saladin in 1187, in his great victory near Tiberias. What is asserted to be a piece of the true cross is still shown at Rome; another was preserved in Poland till the seventeenth century, when it was presented by John Casimir to the Princess Palatine Anna Gonzaga, who bequeathed it to the monks of St. Germain in Paris; and innumerable small reputed fragments are held by Catholics throughout the world.—[Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, revised edition, article "Cross."] A chap on his way to Washington to get a patent for a scudometer incautiously took his machine over to Brooklyn, and now he is looking for the pieces. He says it wasn't calculated to register beyond the Ten Commandments.

## The Callen Party.

We clip the following from the Junction City, Kansas, Union, of March 25th, for the edification of whom it may concern, and may be allowed to premise by saying that the writer, John Forbes, though he seems to have been here last fall, is entirely unknown to our people except a few who came from Kansas last season, and they say he never prospected a day while here, nor did anything, except to work by the month on the Government road between here and Skull Valley, and further more that the advertising to which he alludes was wholly and entirely paid for by A. W. Callen, and not by the Territory of Arizona, as he asserts. And again, with reference to the resolutions which he says were passed within a week after the arrival of the party, it is well known that they had been prospecting a full month before their passage:

"John Forbes, of Fort Scott, who had some little controversy with A. W. Callen concerning the merits of Arizona, has returned to Fort Scott, and he occupies several columns in the Monitor about that country. He says he is induced to make a public statement concerning that country by the receipt of two letters from parties in Junction City. As this community has considerable interest in that section, and as Callen